

INTERVIEWS WITH AFFECTED PERSONS IN SHELTERS (ROUND 1)

IMPACT OF HURRICANE BERYL - SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Data Collection: 15-16 July 2024

OVERVIEW

On the morning of 1 July 2024 Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, leaving significant destruction in its wake.

Union Island, Canouan and Mayreau islands remain the areas in the country where 100% of the population was affected. The strong winds and storm surges destroyed critical infrastructure in these locations and flattened the majority of the residential areas.



60
PERSONS INTERVIEWED WHO WERE DISPLACED TO SHELTERS



60
HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTED IN THESE INTERVIEWS



57%
OF INTERVIEWEES WERE IN THE SHELTER WITH THEIR FAMILIES



3
IS THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR INTERVIEWEES



45%
OF INTERVIEWEES IN THE SHELTERS HAVE CHILDREN



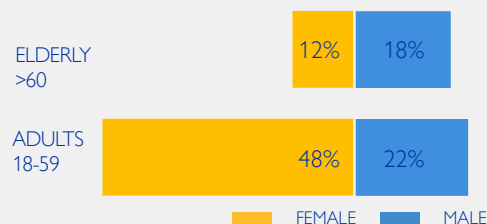
10%
OF INTERVIEWEES HAD A FAMILY MEMBER WHO WAS PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING



8%
OF INTERVIEWEES WERE SHELTERING WITH AN ELDERLY FAMILY MEMBER

Demographics of Interviewees and Family Composition

INTERVIEWEES BY AGE AND SEX (N=60)



ISLAND/PARISH	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
GRENADINES - Bequia	
BEQUIA ANGLICAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	13
MAINLAND SAINT VINCENT - Saint Andrew	
DR J.P. EUSTACE MEMORIAL SCHOOL	18
MAINLAND SAINT VINCENT - Saint George	
BELMONT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL	8
CALLIAQUA ANGLICAN SCHOOL	4
KINGSTOWN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL	17
TOTAL = 60 PEOPLE INTERVIEWED	

This dashboard summarizes information on key sectors like income, health, WASH and also includes insights on the availability of protection services and highlights the various vulnerabilities of shelterees that require a more targeted approach. The survey also asked about movement intentions to give an indication of how long affected persons perceive they will remain in shelters, and what additional support may be required for them to move towards more permanent accommodations. Understanding the dynamic human mobility landscape is crucial as the immediate response phase begins to move towards early recovery.

METHODOLOGY

The data and information used for this dashboard was collected from 15-16 July 2024 by one volunteer from the Taraji Foundation, based in Saint Vincent and three employees of the Ministry of Education in collaboration with one IOM DTM staff. Interviews were conducted with affected individuals mainly from Bequia, Union, Canouan, and Mayreau, across various shelters on the mainland and Bequia. Shelters were chosen based on information from the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) Shelter Coordinator, indicating that most of the individuals staying there had been displaced from the Grenadine Islands. Information was obtained through face-to-face structured interviews in established government shelters, supplemented by observations from IOM staff. All interviewees were aged above 18 and all consented individually to be part of the survey.

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INTERVIEWS IN KINGSTOWN, MAINLAND © IOM 2024/ E.LORIA



INTERVIEWS IN BEQUIA © IOM 2024/ E.LORIA

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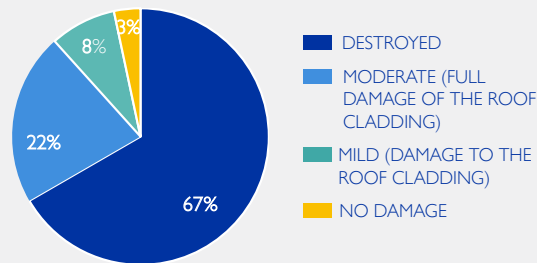
Data Collection: 15-16 July 2024

HOUSING

- Two thirds of persons interviewed who were living in shelters were previously home owners, while the remaining one third was split between renters (13.3% of interviewees) and other accommodation status (20%), usually living with family or were caretakers.



What is the current level of damage of your previous accommodation as a result of Hurricane Beryl?



ACCESS TO INCOME

- The main employment sectors reported by the respondents were service activities such as domestic work, gardening and security, previously employing 43 per cent of respondents.
- The remaining sectors were split between agriculture and food service activities (13% of respondents, respectively), and construction (8%) of persons living in the shelters.



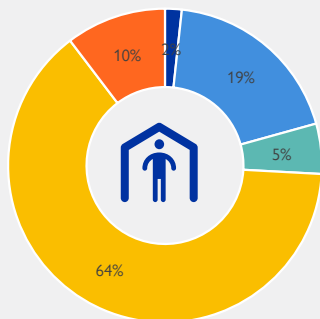
85% OF RESPONDENTS DID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Percentage of respondents by employment status (n=60)



SATISFACTION LEVELS AND CHALLENGES BY SECTOR

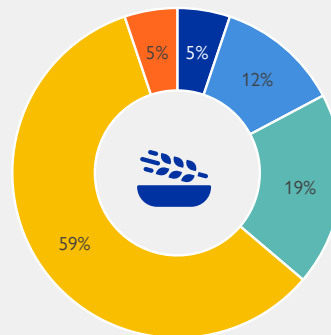
■ VERY DISSATISFIED
 ■ DISSATISFIED
 ■ FREQUENTLY SATISFIED
 ■ SATISFIED
 ■ VERY SATISFIED



SHELTER

Out of the 12 respondents (21%) who were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, the main reasons for dissatisfaction included:

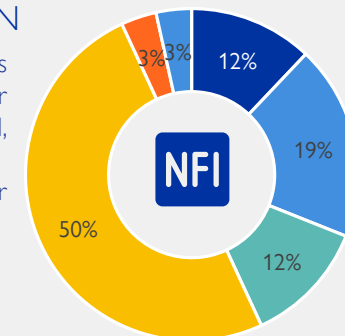
- physically uncomfortable in the cots
- the shelters were too hot
- the neighborhood felt unsafe
- lack of privacy



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Out of the 10 respondents (17%) who were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, the main reasons included:

- lack of food suitable for diabetics
- lack of nutritious options



NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

Out of those who were dissatisfied, the main NFI needs included:

- clothes, bedding/towels
- Items for babies and infants.

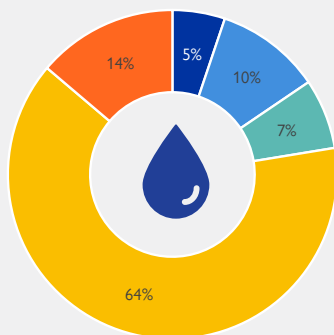
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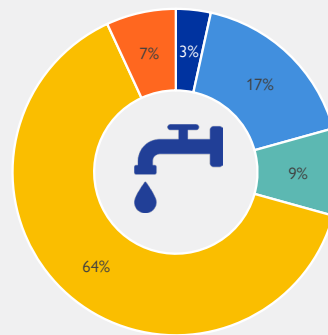
SATISFACTION LEVELS AND CHALLENGES BY SECTOR

■ VERY DISSATISFIED
 ■ DISSATISFIED
 ■ FREQUENTLY SATISFIED
 ■ SATISFIED
 ■ VERY SATISFIED
 ■ PREFER NOT TO ANSWER



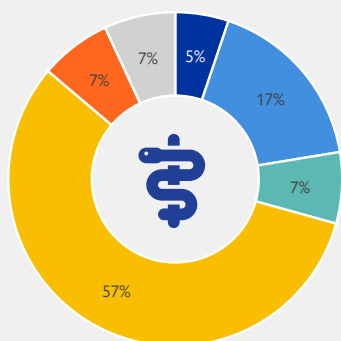
WATER

- Out of the 9 respondents (15%) who were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, the main reasons included:
 - Insufficient bottled water supply.
 - Difficulty accessing drinking water.
 - Concerns about water quality causing illness.



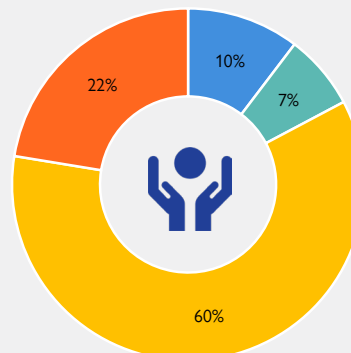
SANITATION

- Out of the 10 respondents (17%) who were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, the main reasons included:
 - Bathrooms are frequently wet and unclean.
 - Lack of cleaning supplies and assistance.
 - Other residents are not mindful of cleanliness.



HEALTH

- Out of the 13 respondents (22%) who were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, the main reasons were:
 - No medical supplies or services.
 - No medical personnel or health checks.
 - Health concerns due to lack of support.



PROTECTION

- Out of the six respondents (10%) who were dissatisfied with protection services, the main issues flagged were:
 - Poor security and frequent stealing
 - No locks and lack of protection
 - Reports of harassment by other residents.



HOUSE DAMAGE IN BEQUIA © TARAJI FOUNDATION 2024

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RETURN INTENTIONS AND SUPPORT REQUIRED



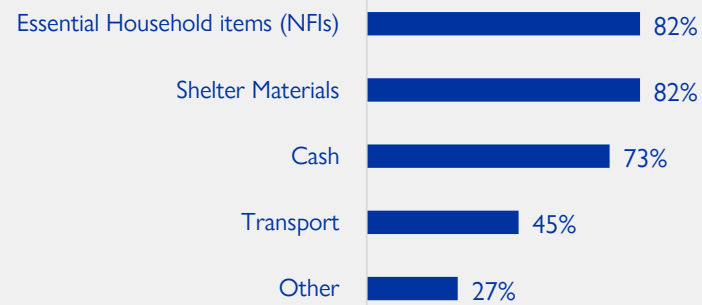
Are you able to return to your house?



The majority of respondents are not able to return to their houses (81%). Out of the remaining 11 respondents who are able to return to their homes, eight (73%) said they would return with their families, while three will return alone (27%).



What support do you need to return to your house? (Total responses for 11 interviewees who are able to return to their houses, n=11)



Other types of support included school supplies, food, water and electricity.



ENTRANCE BOTANICAL GARDEN, KINGSTOWN © IOM/E.LORIA 2024



INTERVIEWS IN KINGSTOWN © IOM/E.LORIA 2024

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS



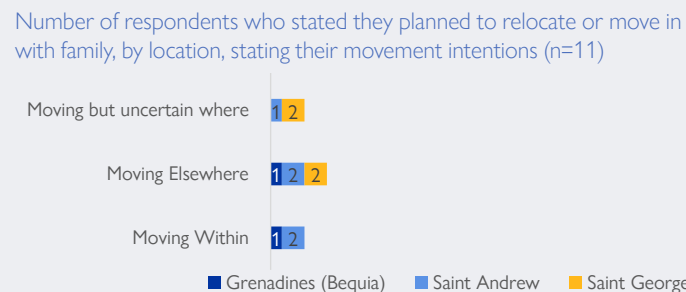
If you are not able to return to your previous house/dwelling, where do you intend to move? (Total responses for 48 interviewees who answered this question, n=48)



- All 77 per cent of persons who intended to stay in the shelters also reported this was because their homes were destroyed.
- Most respondents (7 out of 11, or 64%) who stated that they wanted to relocate or move in with family did not know when they would be able to move.

11 OUT OF 60 (23%)

RESPONDENTS STATED THAT THEY HAD INTENTIONS OF RELOCATING OR MOVING IN WITH FAMILY.



TOP NEEDS FOR THOSE MOVING OR RELOCATING FROM SHELTERS

- SHELTER MATERIALS
- MONEY FOR RENT